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St Paul's Church, St Paul's Square Perth, Perth and Kinross

Historic Building Survey
Report No. 3628

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**St Paul's Church, St Pauls Square
Perth, Perth and Kinross
Historic Building Survey**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an Enhanced historic building survey carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd in January 2018 at St Paul's Church, St Paul's Square, Perth, Perth and Kinross (Fig.1). The Category B Listed church was built in 1807 to the design of John Patterson. As the first church to be built in Perth after the reformation St Paul's is an interesting example of a regular octagon with a central plan. The church was lit by large Gothic clearstory windows that rise up above the gallery floor. The ground floor pews faced a raised communion table with a pulpit situated behind it. Three staircases originally provided access to the gallery which contained seven blocks of pews. The organ was situated on the north side of the gallery. The domed plaster roof was embellished by an ornate cornice and a glazed cupola. The last church service was held in 1986 and since then the church has suffered significantly from water ingress and vandalism.

The survey work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was accepted by the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT) on behalf of Perth and Kinross Council. Following consultation between CFA and the PKHT it was agreed that an Enhanced level according to ALGAO (2013) was a sufficient level of recording. In order to make the building safe the exterior of the church (albeit one side of the tower) had to be scaffolded. Internally the gallery had to be propped up and safety nets installed to protect personnel from falling plaster. As part of these remedial works 35 ground floor pews were also removed along with part of the collapsed wooden floor.

Owing to the unsafe condition of the St Paul's, Perth City Council plan to convert the church into a public amenity space and retain the tower as a high Street landmark.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this programme of work were to:

- (i) Carry out an *Enhanced* historic building survey report of the church as it stood prior to its alteration,
- (ii) Produce a fully illustrated *Enhanced* historic building survey report integrating where required historical plans, drawings and photographs.
- (iii) Identify any areas for further recording during the alteration/take-down areas of the church.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

CFA follows the Chartered Institute *for* Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidelines for Historic Building Survey as appropriate.

Architectural detail recording followed the recommendations outlined in ALGAO (2013).

2.2 Desk-based Survey

Prior to the commencement of the building survey the following resources were examined:

- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NHRE)
- The Local History Section of Culture Perth and Kinross
- The Historical Archive Section at Culture Perth and Kinross
- The HES Statutory List
- The Buildings at Risk Register (BAR)
- The National Library of Scotland (NLS)
- Other readily available bibliographic sources

2.3 Building Recording

The agreed survey requirements were as set out in Table 1.

Location	Measured survey	Photographic	Additions
Exterior elevations	Architects' drawings as existing checked for accuracy	N/a	Annotations as required
Interior elevations	N/a	Fixtures and fittings	Annotations as required
Interior ground floor& Gallery	Architects plans as existing checked for accuracy	Interior (where safe access allowed)	Annotations as required

Table 1 Survey requirements at St Paul's Church.

The clients existing architectural elevations were checked in the field and have been annotated to bring them up to the required survey standard. The drawings have also been augmented by a selection of historical photographs that show the building before the erection of recent exterior scaffolding that happened prior to this survey.

An inventory of architectural features extant on the exterior of the church has been drawn up and each has been given a unique identifying number cross-referenced to the descriptive narrative.

A photographic survey was carried out using a Nikon D300. A digital photographic record is included in Appendix 1. Ground floor and gallery plans have been annotated to show the viewpoint of each individual photograph.

2.4 Recording Constraints

On the grounds of health and safety internal recording work was confined to mainly photographic survey but where critical measurements were required these were obtained using a Leica hand held laser distance meter (Disto). The

architectural descriptions are based on the observations taken from clients pre-scaffold photographs.

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 General

The desk-based results provide a summary of the readily available historical and bibliographic sources that have been examined to provide a succinct account on the historic development of St Paul's Church.

3.2 National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)

The NRHE record (NO12SW 549) cites the minutes of Perth Town Council of March 5th 1799 which give cost estimates for a new church. The record also contains 43 images of the church including historical views and both internal and external images taken in 1991. The interior photographs were taken only five years after the church had closed and all of the interior light fittings were completely intact at that time. Detailed photographs of the suspended lights below the gallery, ornate stair lighting, pedestal lighting at the rear of the pews and triple bracket lights situated on the gallery frontage are contained in the record. Interestingly the photos show that the pipe organ had been removed from the north side of the gallery by this year.

3.3 The Local History Section of Culture Perth and Kinross

The local history section of Culture Perth and Kinross provided a series of mainly 20th century historical photographs of the church, including streetscape views and internal photographs of the pulpit and font prior to their partial removal. Photographs of other internal fixtures and fittings are also present.

3.4 The Historical Archive held at Culture Perth and Kinross

The historical archive for St Paul's Church contained a series of Perth Burgh Plans listed in Table 2.

Ref No	Title	Description	Date
PE/P/375	Perth Burgh Plans	Ground floor plan of St Paul's Parish Church, Perth. Author: A.G.Heiton architect.	1899
PE/P/376	Perth Burgh Plans	Plan of the Gallery St Paul's Parish Church, Perth. Author: A.G.Heiton architect.	1899
PE/P/377	Perth Burgh Plans	Plan of heating St Pauls Church (drawer)	1889
PE/P/378	Perth Burgh Plans	Front elevation of St Pauls Church	1899
PE/P/379	Perth Burgh Plans	Plan of gutter to be re-laid a parapet round tower of St Pauls Parish Church	1899

PE/P/380	Perth Burgh Plans	Plan of repairs to the roof of St Pauls Parish Church	1907
PE/P/381	Perth Burgh Plans	Sections and details on repairs on roof of St Paul's Church	1907
PE/P/382	Perth Burgh Plans	Section and details of repairs on roof of St Paul's Church	1907
PE/P/383	Perth Burgh Plans	Plans and Sections relating to heating St Paul's Church	1913

Table 2: List of historic plans and drawings held in the Culture Perth and Kinross Archive.

Historic plans PE/P/375 and PE/P/376 (Table 1, Fig 2a-b) are very useful in that they show on the ground floor the position and layout of the pews, the position of the communion table, the font and pulpit. The position of the organ and pews are shown on the plan of the gallery. A plan of the tower is also shown.

3.5 Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Statutory List

The HES Statutory List includes the following entry:

DESCRIPTION

Category B Listed. John Paterson, 1807. Crenellated octagonal Gothic church (currently disused, 2009) with advanced single-bay sections to S, E, W and N; that to N with inset 5-stage steeple with stone polygonal spire. Ashlar base course, crenellated parapet. Narrow rounded shafts to outshot angles supporting angle round projections above. Pointed-arched window openings with moulded architraves.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: tower with 2-leaf timber entrance door to N. String courses. Crenellated parapet to 3rd stage with angle round projections. Clocks to all faces at 4th stage.

Predominantly 3- and 2-light intersecting tracery windows. Small pane decorative coloured glass, some sections boarded. Platformed piended roof with grey slates.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL INTEREST

This 1807 church has significant historical and streetscape importance. It was one of the first churches to be built in Perth after the Reformation, as the population of the city was expanding and a new church was required. Situated at the head of the High Street, it is a focal point of the city when looking West. The octagonal, central plan was unusual in church design at the early part of the 19th century. The interior was not visited as part of the resurvey, but is noted by J Gifford in *Perth & Kinross, 2007* to contain a gallery to 7 sides of the octagon and cast iron railings to the stairs to the pulpit.

John Paterson was an Edinburgh-based architect who practised throughout Scotland and the North of England. He was recognised for his Castle-style which had been developed by the Adam brothers. This can be seen in the castellated parapet of St Paul's Church. This church is a good example of this style. He was appointed Clerk of Works to the University of Edinburgh in 1789 with Robert Adam. In a poor state of repair (2009). List description updated as part of Perth Burgh resurvey, 2010.

3.6 The Buildings at Risk Register (BAR)

The Buildings at Risk Register (BAR) includes St Paul's as Building No 1266. The entry contains extracts from the Statutory List along with a

comprehensive list on past ownership and dated proposals for the re-development of the church. Various references to local newspaper articles are also contained within the register. The latest dates to 15 February 2017 when The Courier reported that emergency works were being carried out at the former church by Perth and Kinross Council the present owners.

3.7 The National Library & Archive of Scotland

The on-line catalogue of the National Library and Archive of Scotland provided no pertinent information on St Paul's Church.

3.8 Bibliographic Sources

No pertinent bibliographic information on the history and development of the church outwith the citations in the Statutory List and a comment on the size of the bell (see below) were identified.

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 The Exterior of St Paul's Church

The exterior of the church is described below. The elevations are shown on Figs 3a-c. The relative features on each elevation have been afforded a unique inventory number and these are cross-referenced to Table 3.

Feature No	Description
	<i>Church</i>
1	Main build of the church comprising coursed blocks of sandstone with horizontal droving
2	Moulded window surrounds and stone sills for gothic style window
3	Wooden clearstorey lancet window 3-light mullions set within moulded openings (2)
4	Leaded window glass with finer intersecting ornate detail towards the window head
5	Roll-moulded corners on each elevation
6	Corbelled out corner turrets with small pedestal feature below each
7	Cornice at the wall head on each elevation
8	Crenulations on the wall heads (low statured)
9	Smaller moulded window reveals above doorways
10	Wooden-framed lancet windows within smaller reveals (9)
11	Ground floor doorways set within moulded surrounds
	<i>Tower</i>
12	Small lancet tower window
13	Wooden window frame for lancet window
14	Moulded window reveals
15	Crenellated tower corner turrets (n=4)
16	Moulded cornice running between the two turrets
17	Crenulated parapet above the cornice
18	Spire buttresses at clock stage (forth stage)
19	Circular clock face with roman numerals, fourth stage
20	Moulded string course above the clock stage
21	Belfry window with wooden louvers
22	Architectural embellishments below trapezoidal finials
23	Polygonal corner spires above the buttresses
24	Polygonal church spire
25	Hipped slate roof on the church chancel

Table 3 List of architectural features on the exterior of the church

The Church (Figs 3a-b & 5-8)

The church (Figs 3ab, 5-9) was built of sandstone blocks laid in regular courses (1). The blocks were horizontally droved and laid in a grey coloured mortar. On the principal elevations moulded window surrounds (2) contained 3-light clearstorey windows (3) with leaded glass and finer intersecting detail towards their top. The corner of each elevation (5) was roll moulded. At the window head a corbelled-out turret was present (6) each on line with the corner moulding (5). Running between each turret at the wall head was a moulded cornice (7). The wall head was crenalated (8). Within the angle of the return walls was a smaller 2-light window (10) set within moulded reveals (9). Each window had leaded

glass (10). Below the aforementioned windows was a doorway with moulded surrounds (11).

Church Tower (Fig 3a)

The church tower had five stages. Stages one and two were below the crenelated wall head (8). At the third stage the principal feature was a small lancet window (12) which had two lights (13) with intersecting tracery set within semi-gothic moulded reveals (14). A corbelled out turret occupied each corner of the wall head (15) with a cornice (16) running between the two. A small crenellated parapet ran on top of the cornice (17). At the fourth stage a buttress (18) was present at each corner flanking the clock face (19). Above the clock face was a moulded cornice (20) marking the position of the belfry (fifth stage). The buttressed stonework at this level contained small niches (22). The belfry had small lancet window with wooden louver situated in between each buttress (21). Polygonal corner spires (23) were present on top of each of the buttresses. The spire was polygonal and stone-built (24) in contrast to the church roof that was hipped and covered with slate (25).

4.2 The Interior of St Paul's Church

Ground Floor Layout Fig 4a, Figs 10-12

The ground floor measured 20m by 22m (Fig 4a) and it occupied an octagonal plan with intervening walls forming a south, east and west transept. The tower on the north side of the church balanced the symmetry of the plan. Both wood and iron pillars supported the gallery floor which was accessed by three sets of stairs situated on the south, east and west sides of the church.

In 2017 the ground floor pews were removed to allow shoring work to proceed. The position of the removed pews is shown in red on Fig 4a. Historically six rows of pews occupied the east and west transept. Thirteen rows of pews occupied the main floor, six of which occupied the south transept below the gallery. On the north side of the church three rows of pews were present on either side of a raised wooden dais that originally held the communion table and font. The layout of the pews created two passage aisles. To the rear of each transept was a staircase leading up to the gallery.

The gallery was supported on eight wooden pillars (Fig 13). On the north side of the church cast-iron pillars were also used to support the weight of the organ (see below). The wooden pillars were 4.6m apart and 3.2m high and 0.4m in circumference at their base. The pillars had been painted brown up to a height of 1m where a bead was present, above the bead the pillar had been painted white. The pillar capitals were roll moulded.

The removal of the ground floor pews exposed the entire church floor which was constructed of tongue-and-grooved pine planks. Close to the collapsed remains of the wooden platform (Fig 10) that once housed the communion table a large rectangular void measuring c.8m x 4m had been created when the rotten floor was removed. Within the interior of the void two stone-built sleeper walls were

present and were aligned east to west. The walls were c.0.4m wide and 0.3m high and built of coursed rubble bound with lime mortar. At regular intervals along the sleeper walls were a series of floor joist sockets.

The aforementioned historical plan of the church (Fig 2a) drawn in 1899 shows that the seating arrangement had not been altered until the recent removal of the pews. The plan confirms the position of two so called 'passage aisles' that separated the main block of pews at the centre of the ground floor. The passage aisles provided access from the main entrances on the east and west transepts. Immediately behind the pulpit, five rows of pews were present. The so-called 'Ministers Entrance' was via a doorway on the west side of the tower. According to the historical plan there was no formal access into the interior of the tower from the ground floor. This remained the same situation today.

The pulpit (Figs

The remains of a hexagonal pedestal that supported the pulpit survived on the north side of the communion platform (Figs 14-15). Steps on either side of the pedestal were also present. The ornate wooden frontage and hand rail of the pulpit were missing but it was complete on its rear. An historical photograph (Fig 16) shows that the pulpit was fronted by an ornate balustrade embellished with ball finials and cast-iron vine leaves and swirling branches. The interior of the pulpit was lined with red cloth (Fig 17).

The font

Historical photographs (Fig 18) show that the font rested on a stone base which in turn supported a circular plinth that carried four marble columns with circular capitals. On top of the columns was a second plinth which in turn carried the veined marble baptism bowl. Carved on one side of the plinth was the Clan Mackay crest comprising a sword in a hand above the inscription *MANU FORTI* (Trans. *With a Strong Hand*) (Fig 19). On the opposite side was a Celtic cross (Fig 20). The base of the font contained a Gallic dedication to the Clan Mackay (Fig 21). The font was sculpted by Christian Jockel Son & Co. This company was active between 1900-1910 and was based at 118 George Street, Edinburgh.

The survey confirmed that the font base lay close to the wooden steps on the east side of the wooden communion platform. Two more displaced segments of the font lay to the right of the platform steps. The ornate marble bowl was missing.

Gallery (Fig Fig 2b, 4b)

The gallery was accessed by three sets of stairs situated on the south, east and west transepts. Each staircase had its own entrance door leading out to street level. The only accessible staircase at the time of the survey was on the west transept entrance (Fig 22). A set of concrete steps led up to a small landing. The staircase was lined with brown painted tongue-and-grooved planks. The landing was lit by lancet windows situated half way up the stairs (Fig 23). Another set of windows were present opposite the lancet window allowing light to enter into the ground floor of the church. The aforementioned windows affectively screened

the staircase from the interior of the church. The windows were ornate and leaded. The reliance on natural light during the early 19th century was important at a time before the use of town gas and gas lighting.

The gallery plan (Fig 2b) shows the layout of the pews. A passage ran between the rear seats within the transept and the banks of three seats towards the gallery balcony. The plan also shows the position of the church organ.

The balcony had repeated motives along all eight sides (Fig 12). These comprised a series of lozenges, the central lozenge had a circular boss at its centre. The boss marked the position of an electric light. Each light had a set of three glass lampshades. The lozenges were broken up with diamonds with four per panel. The southernmost section of the balcony had a lozenge shaped hole in it marking the position of the church clock (Fig 24) which would have faced the pulpit. The balcony above the pulpit was advanced and embellished with a series of rectangular and square mouldings surmounted by a spindle-turned handrail.

The choir seating was situated on the west side of the organ and comprised four rows positioned close to the head of a clearstorey window. The organ had been dismantled leaving only its supporting frame in situ (Fig 25). The frame comprised a lattice work of upright timbers and batons fixed to the church wall.

Ground floor and gallery seating

The historic ground and gallery floor plans show how the pews were arranged with passage aisles between them (Fig 2a-b). The length of the pews varied according to their relative position within the church. The ground floor pews fronting the communion table were the longest at over 10m.

The pews were made of pitch pine with paneled backs and a central division (Fig 26) and a narrow book-rest. Where the gallery pews faced the wooden steps leading up to the higher rows a small metal bracket had been fixed mid-way on their ends (Fig 27). This bracket was probably for holding an umbrella or walking cane. Some of the pews had brackets that were hinged probably to stop people catching their clothing on them. Each row of pews was numbered in gold leaf (Fig 27).

Church Ceiling and Cornice

The domed ceiling (Fig 28) was made up of eight individual sections and was constructed of lath-and-plaster fastened to a series of common rafters. A highly embellished plaster cornice (Fig 29) ran round the ceiling forming a distinct border between the ceiling and the wall heads. A light-blue painted moulded architrave emphasised each individual segment. At the top of the latter was a stained glass cupola.

Tower Interior (Level One)

The interior of the tower was accessed through a passage leading off the gallery. A flight of wooden steps descended to a small room that was lit by a two-light tower window (Fig 29). The room had bare whitewashed walls. A small cast-iron stove was situated in the north-west corner of the room. The function of the room is not clear but judging by the provision of a stove it may have been used as a vestry.

Tower Interior (Level Two)

The staircase continued up to a level where a series of large weights for the tower clock were situated within a wooden weight chamber (Fig 30) that led up to the third level.

Tower Interior (Level Three)

Level 3 was situated below the clock floor and contained the pendulum weight chamber. From this level the wooden steps continued up to the clock floor.

Tower interior (Level Four)

The clock mechanism was housed at the top of the weight chamber (Fig 31). Protruding from the clock mechanism was a series of metal rods that turned the clock handles (Fig 32). The clock face comprised white leaded opaque glass. The clock faces were formerly back-lit using small electric lamps (Fig 32).

Tower interior (Level 5) (no safe access for plan recording)

Above the clock room was the belfry that was accessed by a ladder. A single bell was housed within a wooden bell-frame (Fig 33). The windows at this level were louvered. The wooden uprights of the bell-frame were braced using wrought-iron tie-plates to strengthen it. The bell was included in an inventory of Perthshire bells (Clouston 1992) who made the following comments:

PERTH: St Paul's Church (visited 4.6.65). The tower with spire contains a large bell, 51³/₄ in (1300mm) diameter, weighing about 23 cwt (1168kg) and inscribed: THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1805. From the Whitechapel Foundry and with 18 sections of the loop border (Clouston 1947b Plate XI Fig 2). The bell is hung for swing chiming with a large timber headstock and an 8 ft (2.44 m) diameter timber wheel, but when visited was being unsafely clocked, and was considerably worn where the clapper struck. The former Common Bell from St John's Church, cast in 1520, recast 1805, and transferred here in 1848 (Fittis 1885, 44).

5. DISCUSSION

Ground floor

The survey results have confirmed that the church layout had altered little since it first opened in 1806. The 1899 seating plan (Figs 2a-b) was the same as at the time of the survey, apart from the recent removals. The ground floor and gallery was well lit and would have relied on natural light until electric lights were installed, and these appear to have been fairly elaborate, one of which incorporated iron scroll work (Fig 34). All the electric lights had been removed at the time of the survey. The raised platform in front of the pulpit once contained a communion table and the font. The font had only three segments of its column surviving and the marble bowl was missing.

The front of the pulpit was missing and its elaborate railing had been removed revealing the treads of the staircase. An historical photograph shows that the pulpit was very ornate with fine moulded detail on its frontage (Fig 16) and ball finials capping its newal posts.

The church clock was originally located above the south transept and fixed to the gallery balcony facing the pulpit. A hole marked the position of where the clock was formerly situated. An historical image of the now missing clock shows that it was made by David Greig, Perth (Fig 24).

Gallery

The gallery has suffered from ingress of water through the roof and a large proportion of the domed ceiling had collapsed along with a large section of its ornate cornice. The organ had been removed but part of its wooden frame that supported it was still *in situ*.

The gallery seating arrangement was the same as that depicted on the historical plan of 1899. The fenestration at this level showed no evidence of alteration and apart from the damage caused by vandalism they all appeared to be original.

Tower

The interior of the tower appeared not to have undergone any radical alteration. It is presumed that the clock mechanism was altered from clockwork to an electrical mechanism during the early 20th century. Electric lighting was certainly introduced to back-light the clock faces in the 20th century.

6. CONCLUSION

The Enhanced building survey recorded the exterior and interior of the church as it survived at the time of the survey. The survey confirmed that many period features survived some of which were in a poor condition. The survey of the exterior was compromised by the position of scaffolding and remedial support works to make the building safe to enter. However the plan form of the church

and its architectural character has been sufficiently documented here to support future planning applications for the site.

CFA consider that an entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2018* (Appendix 2) and the completion of the online OASIS form will be sufficient to disseminate the results of this work. However, it is recognised that final decision rests with PKHT on behalf of Perth & Kinross Council.

In line with PKHT requirements a copy of the final report will be lodged with PKHT and the NRHE.

7. REFERENCES

ALGAO Scotland 2013 *Historic Buildings Guidance*. Association of Local Government Archaeologists and East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.

Clouston, R W M 1992 The bells of Perthshire *Proc Soc Antiq Scotland*, 112, 453-508.

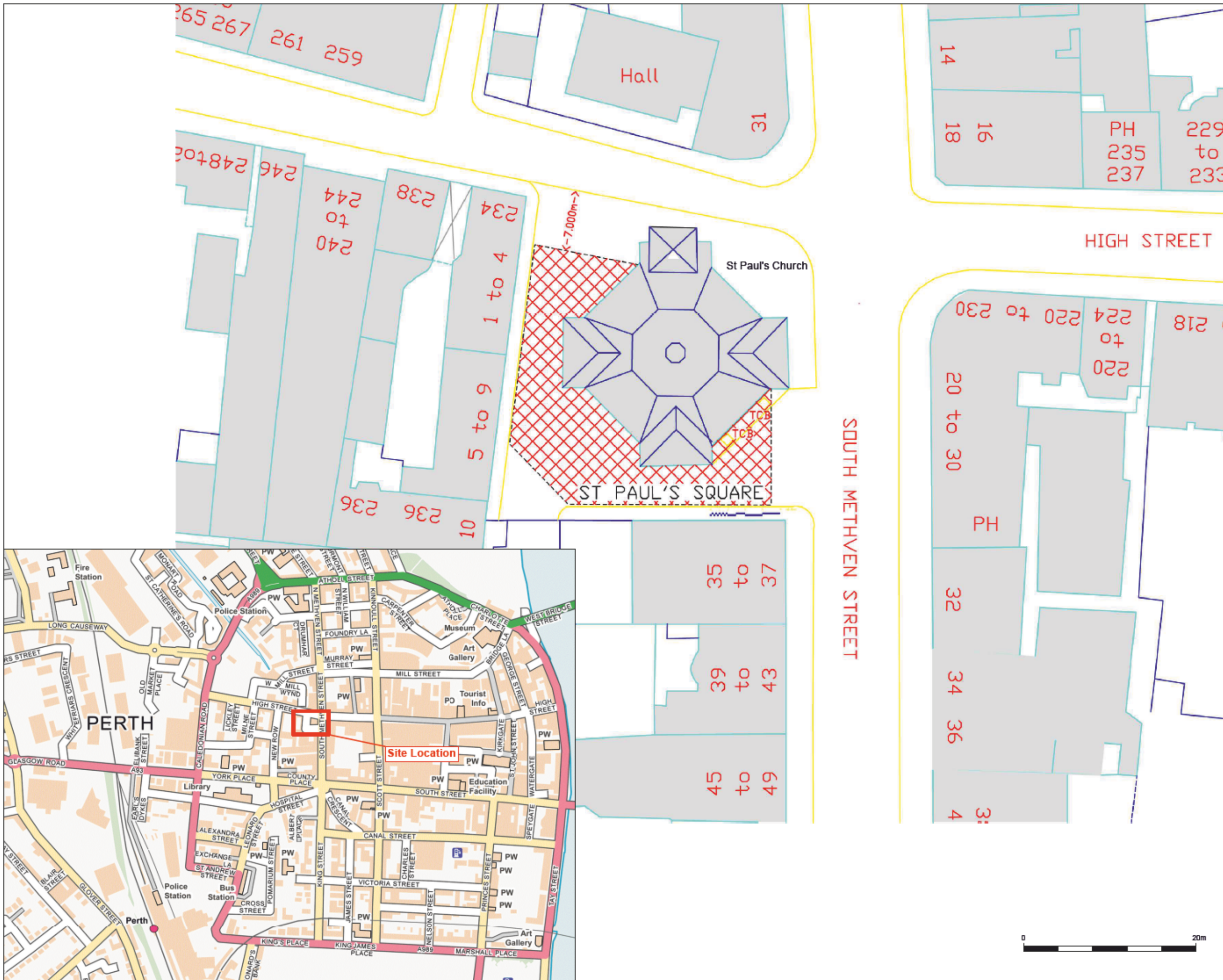
APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Shot No.	Description	Facing
1-4	Ground floor, view of the former pulpit area	N
5-6	Ground floor, view of pillars and gallery	NNE
7-8	Ground floor, as above	SE
9-12	Ground floor, as above	S
13-14	Ground floor, as above	S
15-16	Ground floor, as above	SW
17-18	Ground floor, as above	W
19-20	Ground floor, as above	NW
21-24	Ground floor, font base, general shots	N & S
25	Ground floor, ornate backed pew with red cloth lining	E
26-29	Ground floor, ornate vine detail on the rear of the pew	W
30-32	Ground floor, the staircase to the pulpit with ornate hand rail	W
33	Ground floor, pedestal base of the pulpit	W
34-35	Ground floor, the pulpit steps exposed by missing handrail	N
36-38	Ground floor, ornate moulded stair frontage	N
39-40	Ground floor, wrought iron floral detail on the pulpit handrail	N
41-43	Ground floor, pillar detail behind the pulpit, general shot	W
44-46	Ground floor, stair windows with two windows surviving	N
47-48	Ground floor, column detail with base, bead and capital	E
49-50	Ground floor, staircase to the gallery	Oblique
51-53	Staircase landing looking down the staircase on fenestration	Oblique
54	Gallery, passage between the south transept pews	E
55-57	Gallery, south-transept pews and three-light window behind	SE
58-60	Gallery, pew arrangement on the west side of the south transept	W
61-62	Gallery, looking down on the ground floor	Oblique
63	Gallery general view of the lower tier of pews near the west transept	E
64	Gallery, the clearstorey window behind the lower tier of pews near the west transept	S
65-67	Gallery, pews situated on the east transept	NE
68	Gallery, looking down on the ground floor pulpit area	Oblique
69-70	Gallery, the remains of the organ frame	NE
71-72	Gallery, pew arrangement on the west side of the organ frame	NW
73-74	Gallery, pew arrangement on the east side of the organ frame	NE
75-78	Gallery, general view of the gallery balcony	S
79-82	Tower, looking down the staircase from the gallery	Oblique
83-85	Tower, looking up the staircase from the gallery	Oblique
86-87	Tower, wooden staircase, ascending	W
88	Tower, room with stove and window	N
89-90	Tower, two light window with ornamentation and leaded glass	N
91	Tower, three pendulum weights associated with the clock mechanism	S
92	Tower, boarded window at the pendulum level	W
93	Tower, looking up on the pendulum chute	Vertical
94	Tower, staircase to clock level	E
95	Tower, pendulum associated with clock mechanism	S
96	Tower, clock mechanism	Oblique
97	Tower, clock mechanism and rod to clock dial	E
98	Tower, rod to clock dial	N
99	Tower, ladder between clock level and belfry	Oblique
100-101	Tower, belfry level and bell	N
102	Tower, belfry, louver window and bell frame	N
103	Tower, belfry, louver window and bell frame	E
104	Tower, belfry ladder to spire level	SW
105	Tower, louver window	E

Shot No.	Description	Facing
106	Tower, bell interior and clapper (slightly out of focus)	Oblique
107	Tower, outside rim of the bell and patina	Oblique
108	Tower, bell frame (pitch pine)	Oblique
109	Tower, bell frame with iron straps	N
110	Tower, bell frame tie plate and bolts on lower tie beam	W
111	Tower, clock dial and back lighting lamp shades	E
112	Ground floor, void in the floor exposing sleeper walls	E
113	Ground floor, void in the floor exposing sleeper walls	S
114-115	Ground floor, pier capital	Oblique
116-117	Ground floor north wall, exposed fabric behind wall plaster	N
118	Ground floor, gallery supporting timber work	Oblique
119	Ground floor, gallery supporting timber work	Oblique
120	Ground floor, joists supporting the gallery floor	SE
121	Ground floor, boxed in commemoration plaque	NW
122	Ground floor, sample of staircase window	Oblique
123	Ground floor, two light staircase window	W
124	Gallery, ceiling exposed lath and plaster	Oblique
125	Gallery, ceiling exposed lath and plaster	Oblique
126	Gallery, lath and plaster ceiling and ornate cornice	Oblique
127	Gallery, lath and plaster ceiling and ornate cornice at wall angled	Oblique
128-129	Gallery, pew detail on south transept with furniture (umbrella/cane stand)	SE
130-131	Gallery, pew detail near the south transept staircase with folding cane/umbrella stand	Oblique
132-133	Gallery, ceiling with large voids caused by plaster collapse	Oblique
134-135	Gallery, cornice detail as in shot 127	Oblique
136	Gallery, paneling fronting the main staircase	SE
137	Ground floor, street level main door to church and staircase	W
138	Ground floor, door detail showing different finishes and panel work	S
139-142	Street, St Paul's Tower general view	E
143	Street, St Paul's Tower NW corner	SE
144	Street, St Paul's Tower SW corner	NE
145-147	Street, St Paul's Tower SW corner, spire detail	Oblique
148	Street, St Paul's Church clad with scaffolding	NE
149-152	Street, Tower window detail, general shot	E
153	Street, distance shot of St Paul's Church	S
154	Street, distance shot of St Paul's Church	W
155	Street, distance shot of St Paul's Church	S
156	Gallery balcony with handrail	Oblique
157	Ground floor, ball finial on a pew east side of pulpit	NW
158	Gallery balcony showing a boss on the centre of the lozenge moulding	Oblique
159	Gallery, cupola and ceiling	Vertical
160	Ground floor, removed floor boards and void exposed	E
161-163	Ground floor, font base, Clan MacKay inscription	N
162-166	Ground floor, font base with Gaelic inscription	NW
167-168	Gallery, a fragment of plaster cornice showing detail	Vertical
169	Gallery, cupola as seen through the safety net	Vertical
170	Gallery, looking down on the void in the ground floor	Vertical
171-173	Gallery, pew 33 with metal stand for umbrellas	SW

APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	St Paul's Church, Perth Enhanced Historic Building Survey
PROJECT CODE:	SPAU
PARISH:	Perth
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Dr M Cressey
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd,
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Recording
NHRE NO(S):	NO 12SW 549
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Church (redundant)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/a
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NO 11532 236622
START DATE (this season)	January 2018
END DATE (this season)	January 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An Enhanced historic building survey was conducted on the Category B Listed St Paul's Church, St Paul's Square, Perth.</p> <p>The building was constructed in 1805 and was the first church in Perth to be built after the Reformation. The church occupied an octagonal plan and had a clock tower on its north side facing the High Street. The interior of the church was in a serious state of dereliction and had been neglected since it closed in 1986. The ground floor was well lit by tall clearstory windows that ascended to the wall head of the gallery. The pulpit and font were situated on the north side of the church. The pulpit was dilapidated but its rear ornate balustrade still survived and it was of exceptional craftsmanship with an interlaced wrought iron grape vine motif.</p> <p>The gallery was accessed by three staircases each lit by clearstory windows. The staircases were also lit by electric lights but these are now missing. The gallery was supported by a series of wooden and cast-iron pillars. The gallery ceiling was in a poor condition and large sections had collapsed exposing its lath and plaster. The church organ had been removed but its wooden frame was still extant. The church tower was accessed by a passage off the gallery. A small room was present on the first stage. The second stage contained a wooden weight chamber that ascended to the clock mechanism floor. From here a ladder allowed access to the belfry. This housed a single bell housed within its bell-frame.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Perth & Kinross Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Old Engine House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report Lodged with PKHT SMR. NHRE intended archive



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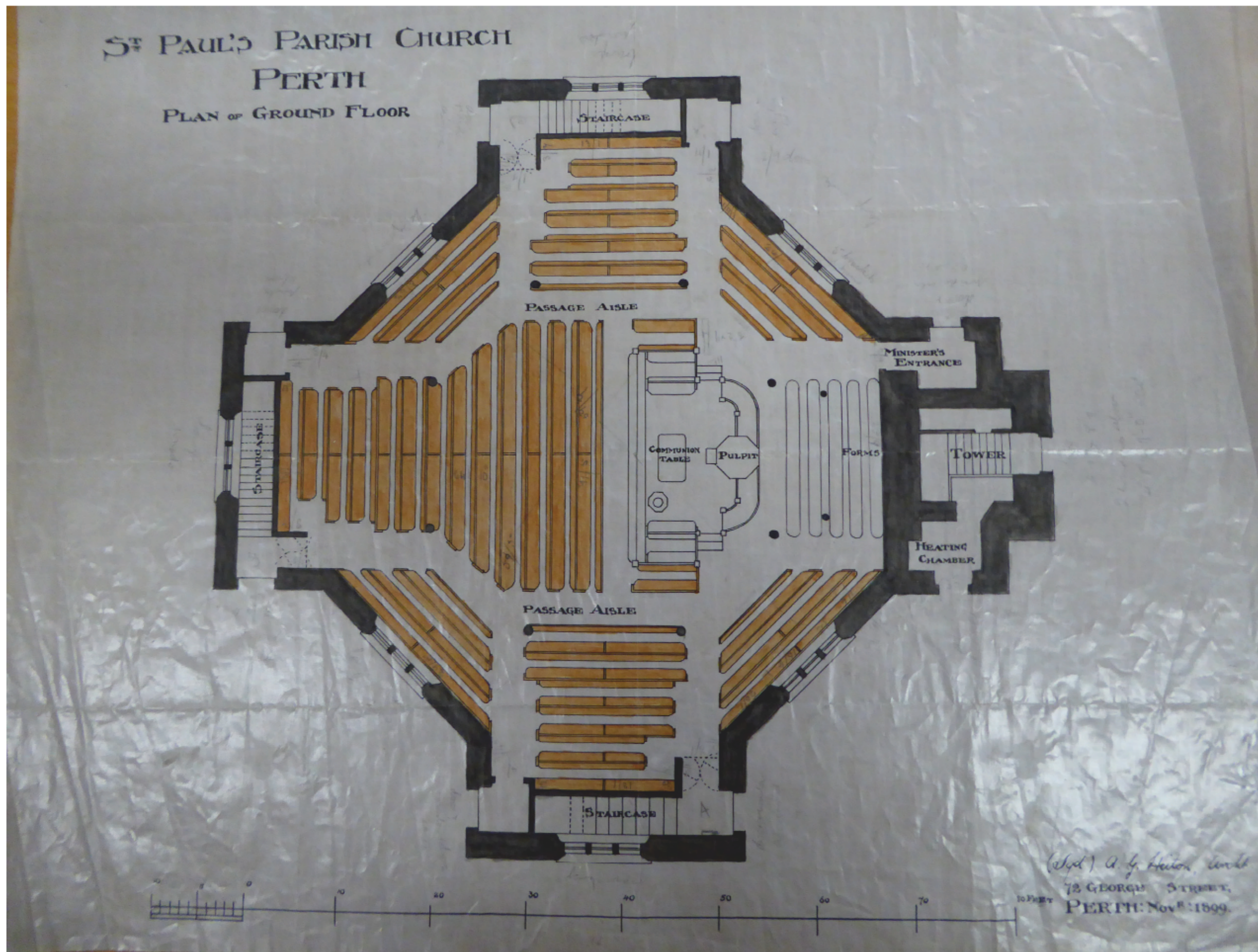
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Perth, Perth and Kinross
Historic Building Survey

Client:
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Historic plan of St Paul's Church
ground floor dated 1899
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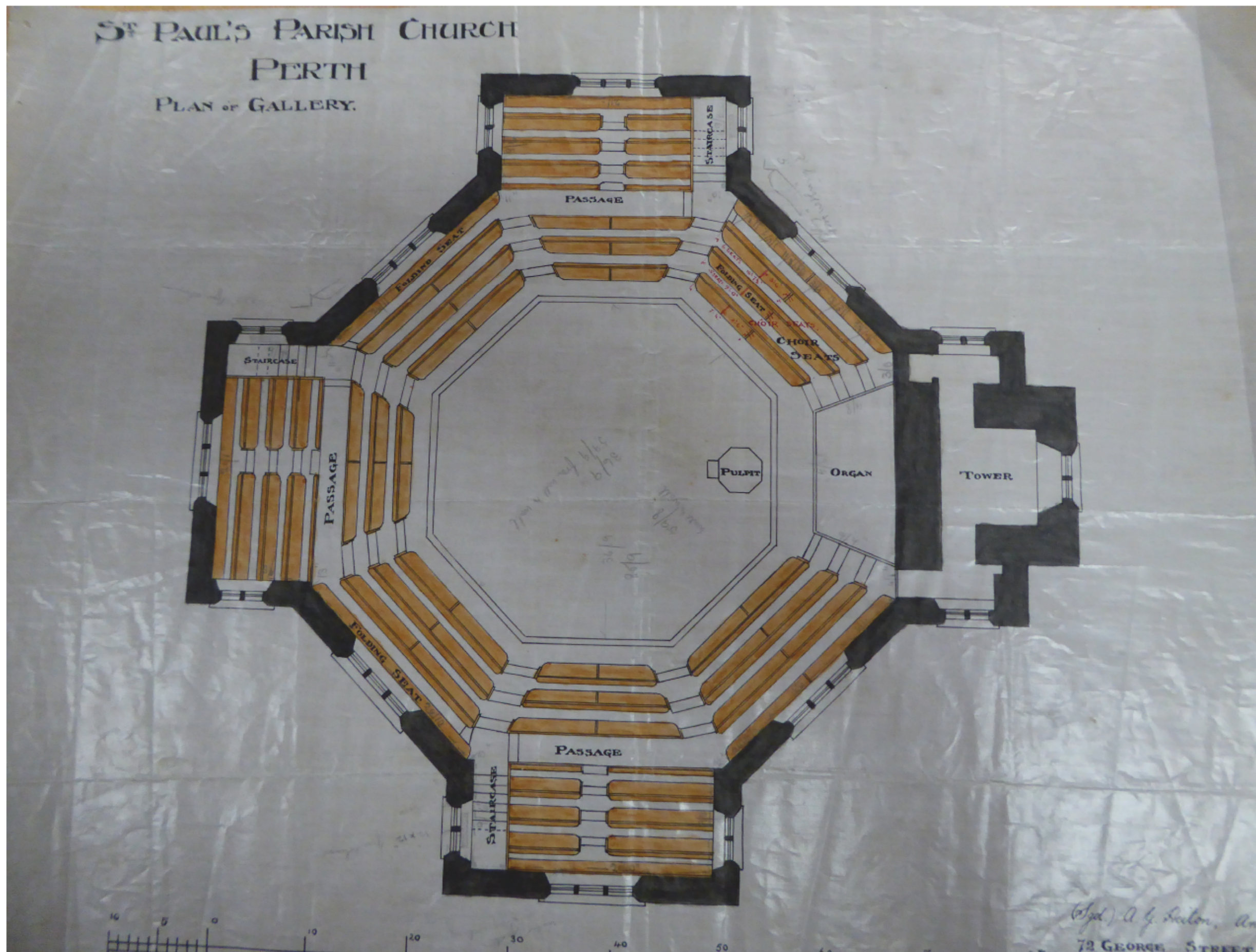
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Fig. 3a - East-facing elevation

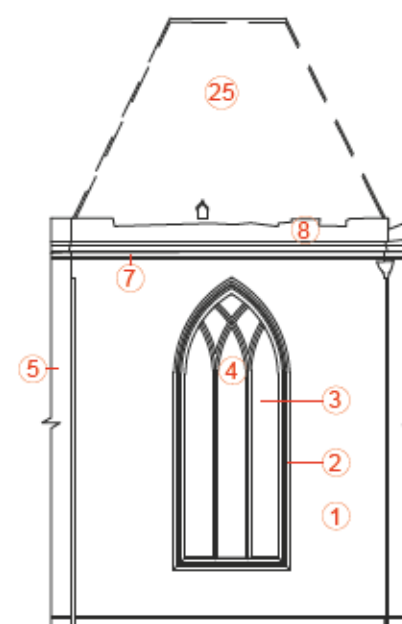


Fig. 3b - South-west-facing elevation

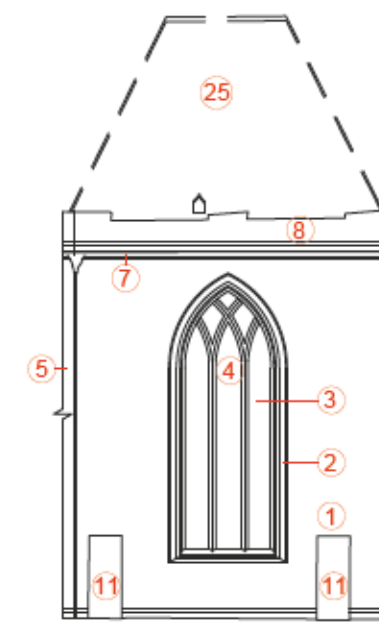


Fig. 3c - South-east-facing elevation



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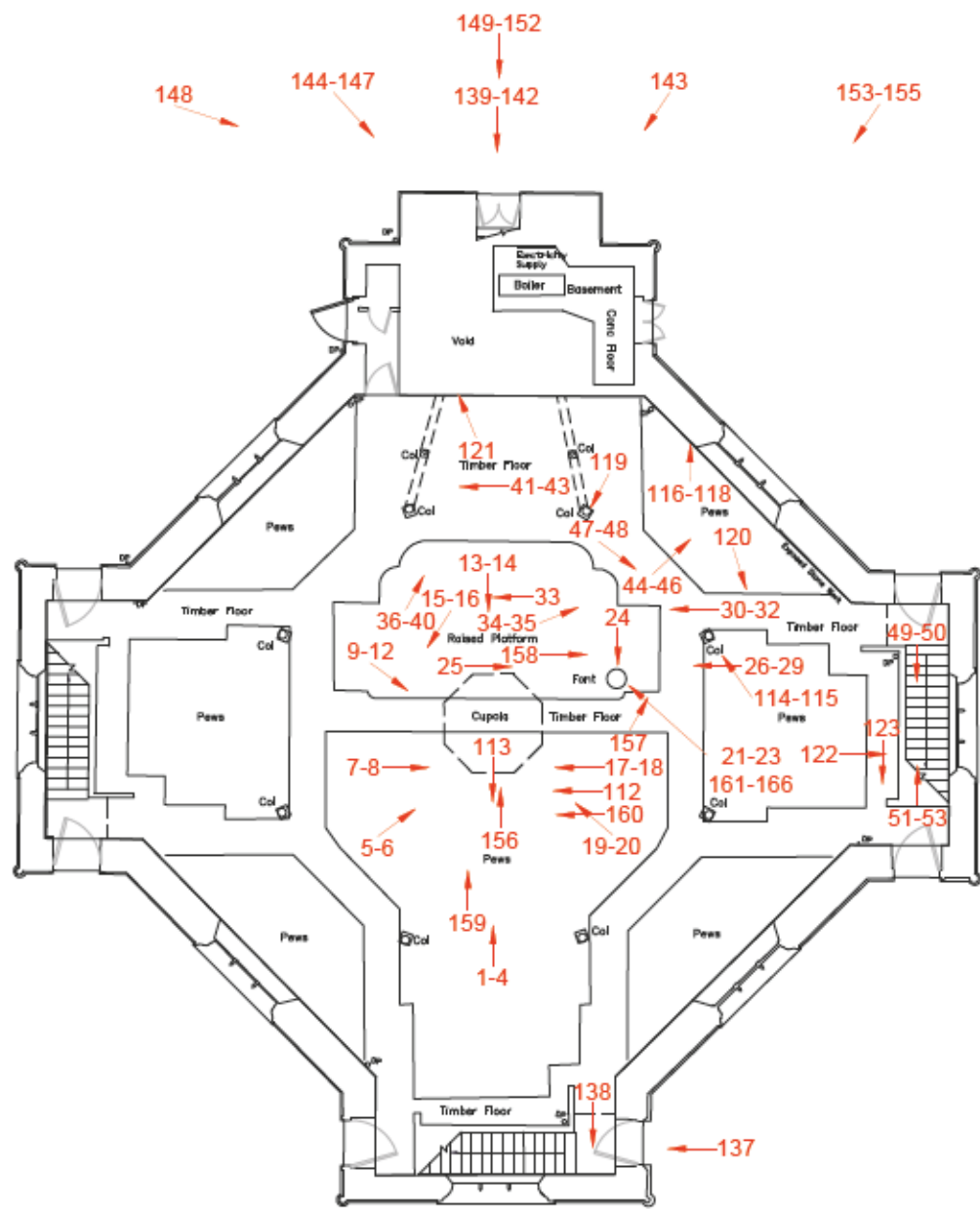


Fig. 4a - Ground Floor plan with photolocations

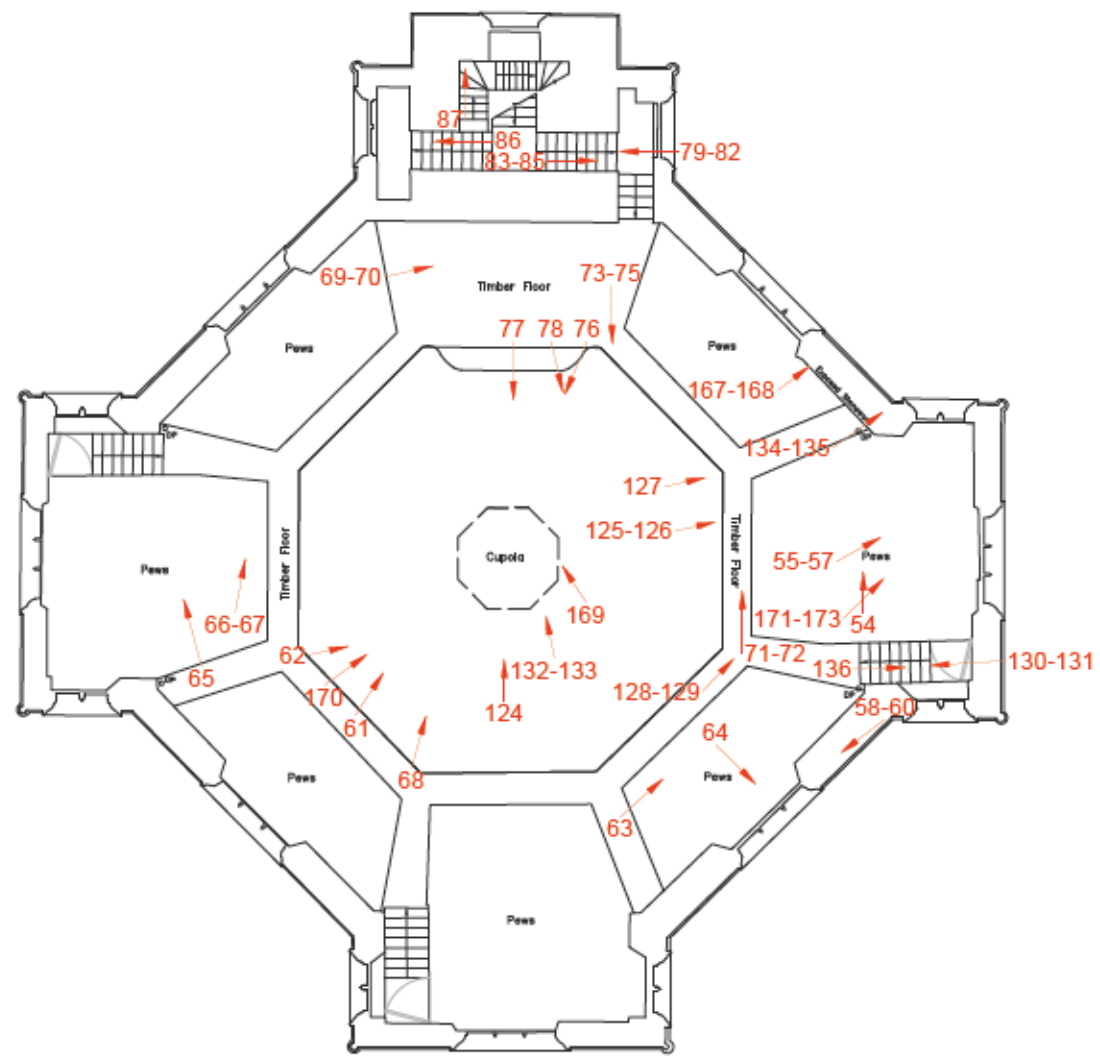


Fig. 4b - Gallery plan with photolocations

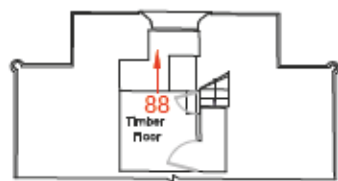


Fig. 4c - Floor plan of the Tower, Level One with photographic viewpoints

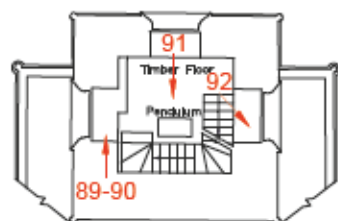


Fig. 4d - Floor plan of the Tower, Level Two with photographic viewpoints

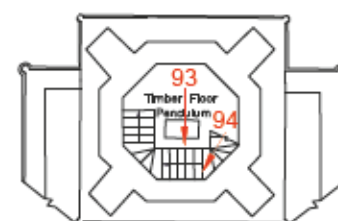


Fig. 4e - Floor plan of the Tower, Level Three with photographic viewpoints

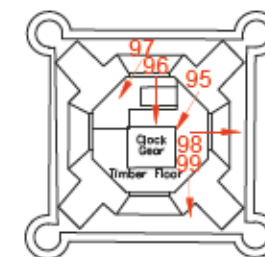


Fig. 4f - Floor plan of the Tower, Level Four with photographic viewpoints

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Note: Photo numbers 100-111 not on plan

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Report No: 3628	Fig. No: 4a - 4f
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Fig. 5 - General view of the east-facing elevation before the scaffold was erected



Fig. 6 - General view of the east-facing elevation and doorways before the scaffold was erected

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Fig. 7 - General view of the west-facing elevation before the scaffold was erected



Fig. 8 - Historical streetscape view taken from the north © Culture Perth and Kinross

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Fig. 9 - Historical streetscape view taken from the High Street © Culture Perth and Kinross



Fig. 10 - Interior south-facing elevation, with the remains of the pulpit

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Fig. 11 - Interior north-facing elevation showing the former position of the church clock on the gallery frontage



Fig. 12 - Interior east-facing elevation showing the void in the floor and the raised platform to its right (facing)

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Fig. 13 - Interior shot of two of the pillars supporting the gallery floor



Fig. 14 - The remains of the pulpit with its missing ornate hand rail and frontage (east side)

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Fig. 15 - The remains of the pulpit with its missing ornate hand rail and strings (west side)



Fig. 16 - Historical photograph of the pulpit prior to the removal of its ornate handrail and strings

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Fig. 17 - Historical view of the pulpit taken from the gallery © Culture Perth and Kinross



Fig. 18 - Historical photograph of the font © Culture Perth and Kinross

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Fig. 19 - Historical photograph of the font showing the crest of the Clan Mackay © Culture Perth and Kinross



Fig. 20 - Historical photograph of the font showing a Celtic cross © Culture Perth and Kinross

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Fig. 21 - The base of the font with a dedication to the Clan Mackay



Fig. 22 - Staircase to the gallery on the west side of the church

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Fig. 23 - A lancet window lighting the gallery staircase



Fig. 24 - Historical view of the Church clock made by David Greig of Perth © Culture Perth and Kinross

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Fig. 25 - The remains of the organ frame situated on the north side of the gallery



Fig. 26 - The arrangement of the gallery pews

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Fig. 27 - The hinged folding metal brackets on the end of the gallery pews



Fig. 28 - Part of the collapsed ceiling with exposed lath and plaster

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Fig. 29 - A small room with a stove in the north-west corner



Fig. 30 - The clock weights housed in their weight chamber

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Fig. 31 - The clock mechanism housed at the top of the weight chamber



Fig. 32 - East-facing clock-face with turning mechanism and electric back-lighting lamp

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Fig. 33 - The church bell housed within its bell-frame



Fig. 34 - A historical photograph of one of the electric stair lights © Culture Perth and Kinross

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SPAU_003



SPAU_004



SPAU_005



SPAU_006



SPAU_007



SPAU_008



SPAU_009



SPAU_010



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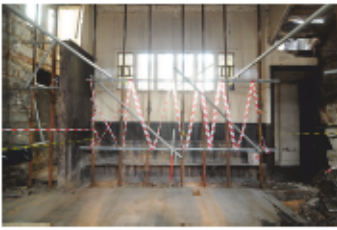
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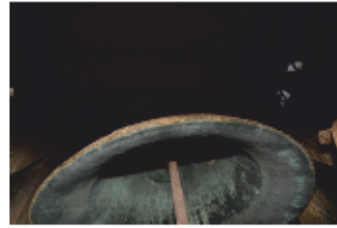
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SPAU_125



SPAU_126



SPAU_127



SPAU_128



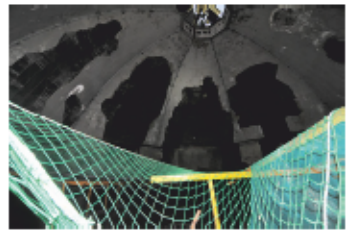
SPAU_129



SPAU_130



SPAU_131



SPAU_132



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SPAU_139



SPAU_140



SPAU_161



SPAU_162



SPAU_163



SPAU_164



SPAU_165



SPAU_166



SPAU_167



SPAU_168



SPAU_169



SPAU_170



SPAU_171



SPAU_172



SPAU_173



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